

A New Species of *Jungia* (Compositae) from Bolivia

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ABSTRACT. A new species of *Jungia*, *J. beckii*, from the Andes of northwestern Bolivia is described and illustrated, and its affinities are briefly discussed.

A short time after the publication of my monograph on the genus *Jungia* (Harling, 1995) I received for determination from Stephan Beck, Herbario Nacional de Bolivia, La Paz, some recent *Jungia* collections from Bolivia. Three of them turned out to belong to a distinct new species, which is described below.

Jungia beckii Harling, sp. nov. TYPE: Bolivia. La Paz: Prov. Nor Yungas, ca. 4 km from Chuspipata towards Puente Villa, downhill towards Río Unduavi, 2900 m, 3 Nov. 1990, Beck 18672 (holotype, LPB; isotypes, GB, LPB). Figure 1.

Frutex volubilis usque ad 8 m longus, ramis teretibus, striatis, ferrugineo-tomentosis, glabrescentibus. Folia exstipulata, petiolata, laminis chartaceis, ambitu cordato-suborbicularibus, sinu basali profundo angustoque, (8-) 10-16 cm longis, (9-)12-18 cm latis, 7-9-lobatis, lobis obtusis vel rotundatis, margine integris vel crenatis, supra hirtellis vel substrigosis, subtus dense villosa-arachnoidis; petiolus usque ad 9 cm longus, dense ferrugineo-tomentosus. Synflorescentia paniculata, usque ad 70 cm longa, 30 cm lata. Capitula in glomerulis plusminusve laxis, sessilia vel breviter pedunculata; involucrum anguste campanulatum, 5-7 mm latum, phyllariis 10-12, suboblongis, apice late triangularibus, mucronatis, 4.6-5.3 mm longis, 1.2-1.8 mm latis, dorsaliter dense ferrugineo-tomentosis. Flores 16-18, corolla nivea, tubo 3.2-3.5 mm longo, labio exteriori tridentato, 3.2-4.0 mm longo, plusminusve recurvato, labio interiori profunde bipartito, 2.0-2.6(-3.0) mm longo, segmentis convolutis. Achenium (immaturum) subcylindricum, apice truncatum, erostratum, ca. 2 mm longum, leviter puberulum vel haud saepe glabrum, pappi setis fulvis, 7-8 mm longis, minute barbellatis.

Frutescent liana climbing on tree trunks up to ca. 8 m (or perhaps more) with the aid of branches and small adventitious anchoring roots, stems and branches terete to slightly angular, fluted, when young densely brown-tomentose, becoming \pm glabrescent, eglandular like the rest of the plant. Leaves exstipulate; lamina chartaceous, suborbicular-cordate in outline, (8-)10-16 cm long, (9-)12-18 cm wide, basal sinus

deep and rather narrow, shallowly 7-9-lobed, lobes rounded to obtuse, seldom slightly acute, margin entire to crenate, moderately hirtellous to substrigose above, densely brown-villous to arachnoid beneath, veinlet reticulum beneath \pm dark without thickenings; petiole up to 9 cm long, slightly sheathing at base, densely brown-tomentose. Synflorescence a terminal or axillary panicle, up to ca. 70 cm long and ca. 30 cm wide, the branches ending in \pm widely spaced glomerules of capitula; lower bracts similar to ordinary leaves but smaller, upper bracts linear to narrowly lanceolate, 3-8 mm long, brown-tomentose. Capitula sessile or on peduncles 1-6 mm long; involucre narrowly campanulate, 5-7 mm wide; accessory bracts 3-5, oblong to lanceolate, 0.8-2.3 mm long, 0.2-0.5 mm wide, densely brown-tomentose; phyllaries 10-12, suboblong, slightly widening upward, apically broadly triangular, mucronate, 4.6-5.3 mm long, 1.2-1.8 mm wide apically, densely brown-tomentose dorsally; paleas coarse, similar to phyllaries but with the pubescence somewhat thinner. Florets 16-18, corolla white, glabrous or with a few hairs, tube gradually widening upward, 3.2-3.5 mm long, outer lip tridentate, 3.2-4.0 mm long, inner lip deeply bifid, 2.0-2.6(-3.0) mm long, both lips \pm recurved to coiled, apical appendages of anthers pale violet. Achenes (immature) subcylindric, apically truncate and erostrate, slightly ribbed, ca. 2 mm long, usually slightly pubescent with slender hairs, occasionally glabrous; pappus tawny, 7-8 mm long, bristles minutely barbellate.

This new species belongs to section *Jungia* and appears most closely related to *Jungia ferruginea* L. f. and *J. weberbaueri* Cerrate. The main differences between these species are elucidated in the following key:

- 1a. Leaves exstipulate, laminas suborbicular in outline, distinctly lobed; corolla white.
- 2a. Laminas 5-7-lobed, basal sinus broad and shallow; synflorescence with dense glomerules of heads; florets 8-12; achenes glabrous, pappus bristles plumose; Mexico to southern Colombia *J. ferruginea*
- 2b. Laminas 7-9(-11)-lobed, basal sinus narrow and deep; synflorescence widely spaced; flo-

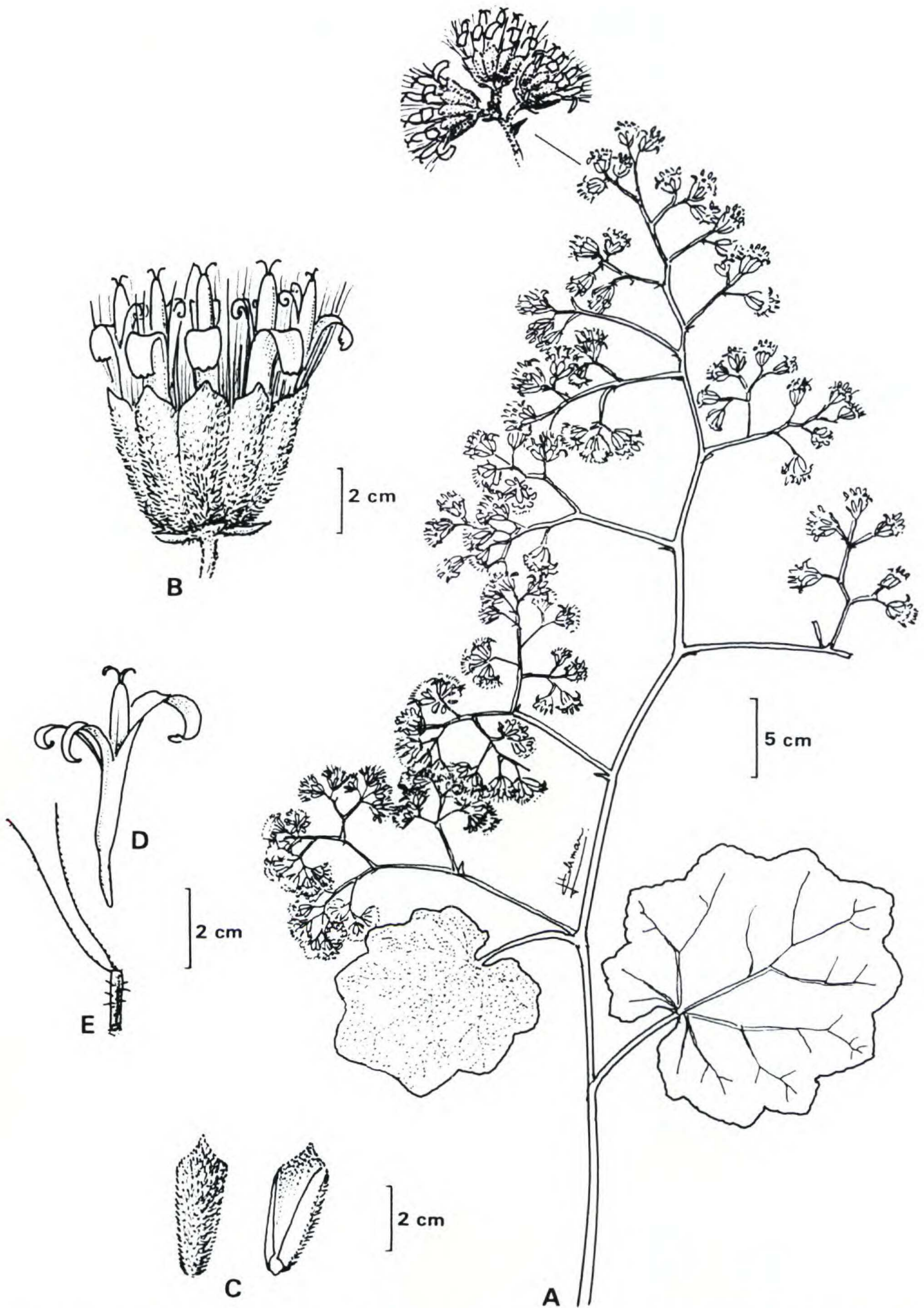


Figure 1. *Jungia beckii* Harling (Beck 18672, LPB). —A. Flowering branch. —B. Capitulum. —C. Phyllaries. —D. Flower. —E. Achene, only two pappus bristles shown.

rets 16–18; achenes usually pubescent, pappus bristles minutely barbellate; Bolivia
 *J. beckii*

1b. Leaves usually stipulate, laminas ovate to triangular-ovate in outline, unlobed or very slightly

lobed; corolla reddish lilac; southern Ecuador to Bolivia *J. weberbaueri*

Jungia beckii is so far known only from the re-

gion around Chuspipata in the Andes of northwestern Bolivia. It grows in high-montane wet forest at about 2800–3000 m elevation. The most common trees (up to ca. 16 m tall) are members of *Weinmannia*, Melastomataceae, and Myrsinaceae (S. Beck, pers. comm.).

Paratypes. BOLIVIA. **La Paz:** Prov. Nor Yungas, 2 km S of Chuspipata, near the abandoned railroad, 3000 m, 24 July 1988, *Beck 13859* (GB, LPB); Chuspipata, de-

scending ca. 2.5 km towards Sud Yungas, 16°18'S, 67°49'W, 2800 m, 22 Jan. 1995, *Beck 21737* (GB, LPB).

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Literature Cited

Harling, G. 1995. The genus *Jungia* L. fil. (Compositae–Mutisieae). *Acta Regiae Soc. Sci. Litt. Gothob.*, Bot. 4: 1–133.